WEST Search History

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DATE: Thursday, January 10, 2008

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L10	COSMETIC$ AND NEUROSENSITIVITY	5
☐	L9	L8 AND NEUROSENSITIVITY	2
☐	L8	CAPSAICIN	4717
☐	L7	PERIPHERAL NERVOUS STIMULANT AND CAPSAICIN	0
☐	L6	PERIPHERAL NERVOUS STIMULANT	0
☐	L5	PERIPHERAL NERVOUS STIMULANT AND (SENSITIVITY OR SENSATION)	0
☐	L4	NEUROSENSITIV$ AND CAPSAICIN	2
	DB=USPT,PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L3	JOURDAIN-ROLAND!	6
☐	L2	RUBINSTENN-GILLES!	31
☐	L1	LACHARRIERE-OLIVIER-DE!	5

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Case 10/602,823
AD

Case 10/602823
STN AD

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 18:19:00 ON 10 JAN 2008

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 18:19:00 ON 10 JAN 2008

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 18:19:00 ON 10 JAN 2008

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 18:19:00 ON 10 JAN 2008

FILE 'DISSABS' ENTERED AT 18:19:00 ON 10 JAN 2008

FILE 'BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 18:19:00 ON 10 JAN 2008

=> S PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANT
L1 1 PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANT

=> S COSMETIC? AND NEUROSENSITIVITY
L2 2 COSMETIC? AND NEUROSENSITIVITY

=> DUP REM L2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 1 DUP REM L2 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> S L1 AND CAPSAICIN?
L4 1 L1 AND CAPSAICIN?

=> DISP L3 IBIB ABS 1-1

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005449791 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16116520
TITLE: Detection thresholds of capsaicin: a new test to assess facial skin neurosensitivity.
AUTHOR: Jourdain Roland; Bastien Philippe; de Lacharriere Olivier; Rubinstenn Gilles
CORPORATE SOURCE: L'Oreal Recherche, 90 Rue du General Roguet, 92583 Clichy, France.
SOURCE: Journal of cosmetic science, (2005 May-Jun) Vol. 56, No. 3, pp. 153-66.
Journal code: 9814276. ISSN: 1525-7886.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200509
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 2005
Last Updated on STN: 14 Sep 2005
Entered Medline: 13 Sep 2005

AB The goal of this study was to assess the accuracy/reliability of a new test designed to measure cutaneous neurosensitivity. The test was carried out on a random population of 150 healthy adult women and was based on the determination of individual detection thresholds of topically applied capsaicin. Five capsaicin concentrations were used in 10% ethanol aqueous solution (3.16 x 10(-5)%; 1 x 10(-4)%; 3.16 x 10(-4)%; 1 x 10(-3)%; 3.16 x 10(-3)%). The methodology used to attain the detection threshold was capsaicin application in increasing concentration on the nasolabial folds. The vehicle was simultaneously applied following a split-face, single-blind plan. The test was stopped as soon as the subject reported a specific sensation lasting more than 30 seconds on the

capsaicin side. The safety of the test was judged as excellent by the panelists since all the reported sensations were considered as slightly or moderately perceptible. The test allowed the classification of the test population according to six threshold levels corresponding to the sensitive reaction to one of the five capsaicin concentrations and to the absence of sensitivity to the highest concentration. Surprisingly, the distribution of the population was not unimodal and seemed to reveal the existence of two different sub-groups: individuals with a low capsaicin detection threshold and those with a high threshold. These two sub-populations strongly differed in their respective self-perception of sensitive skin. The higher the self-declared sensitive skin incidence was, the lower the detection threshold was. This new test of skin neurosensitivity is easy, quick, and truly painless. It appears to be a promising tool for the cosmetic diagnosis of sensitive skin.

=> DISP L4 IBIB ABS 1-1

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005229552 EMBASE
TITLE: Exercise physiologists should not recommend the use of ephedrine and related compounds as ergogenic aids or stimulants for increased weight loss.
AUTHOR: Robergs R.A.; Boone T.; Lockner D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Exercise Physiology Laboratories, University of New Mexico
SOURCE: Journal of Exercise Physiology Online, (Nov 2003) Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 42-52.
Refs: 38
ISSN: 1097-9751 E-ISSN: 1097-9751
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 002 Physiology
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Jun 2005
Last Updated on STN: 2 Jun 2005

AB Ephedra, or ma huang, refers to the above ground portion of the plants that comprise the genus ephedra. Although the species of ephedra differ in their chemical composition, the content of biologically active compounds in these plants is mainly due to ephedrine (other compounds being pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine [cathine], and norephedrine [phenylpropanolamine]). Ephedrine is similar in chemical structure and biological function to amphetamine, although having a 25-fold lower biological potency. Nonetheless, ephedrine is a potent central and peripheral nervous system stimulant, causing the stimulation of both α and β adrenergic receptors, and the release of dopamine within the brain and norepinephrine (noradrenaline) from sympathetic nerves within and external to the CNS. These mechanisms of action cause bronchial smooth muscle relaxation, increases in heart rate and blood pressure, variable peripheral vasculature constriction and dilation, general feelings of emotional and/or psychological arousal and increased alertness, and an accelerated metabolic rate. The biological responses to ephedrine have lead to its use as a stimulant in efforts to improve exercise performance, and assist in weight loss. It has been estimated that at least 3 billion doses of over-the-counter ephedrine or extracts from ephedra were ingested in the U.S. in 2000 for the purpose of stimulating increased weight loss. In addition, compounds high in ephedrine, such as over-the-counter medications to treat sinus congestion or symptoms of the common cold, can

be and are used to synthesize the illegal drug metamphetamine. Intake of ephedrine exposes the user to unacceptable negative side effects, including mood disturbances, abnormal heart function, hypertension, gastrointestinal dysfunction and headache, while providing small amounts of added weight loss and/or central nervous system stimulation. Furthermore, individuals with underlying cardiovascular disease or other illnesses may be at more serious health risk when taking ephedrine. Individuals who need to lose weight (body fat) should rely on modifications to diet and increased daily physical activity and exercise. The need for body fat loss rather than gross weight loss should also be recommended and understood. Where additional assistance is needed in body fat reduction, individuals should consult a registered dietitian or their physician.

=> S EPHIDR? AND SKIN
L5 1 EPHIDR? AND SKIN

=> DISP L5 IBIB ABS 1-1

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998017640 EMBASE
TITLE: Naevus sudoriferus (local eccrine hyperhidrosis).
AUTHOR: Boje Rasmussen H.; Ullman S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: H.B. Rasmussen, Department of Dermatology, Odense University Hospital, DK-5000 Odense C, Denmark
SOURCE: Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology, (1997) Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 273-275.
Refs: 8
ISSN: 0926-9959 CODEN: JEAVEQ
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0926-9959(97)00084-6
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Feb 1998
Last Updated on STN: 2 Feb 1998
AB Naevus sodoriferus (local hyperhidrosis) or ephidrosis, in an 8-year- old girl is presented. The symptoms consisted of sweating in an area on the dorsal aspect of the right forearm and had been present for approximately 1 year. Episodes of hyperhidrosis occurred 2-4 times daily. The diagnosis was supported using the starch-iodine sweat test, which delineated the area of sweat dysfunction. The patient was treated topically with aluminium chloride solution.

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